

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CANADA.

We published on Saturday morning a telegraphic summary of the news received by the Canada. The mail has since brought us news of papers received at Liverpool up to her day of sailing, the 15th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In order that the validity of General Havelock's baronetcy may be placed beyond doubt or dispute, her Majesty will be advised to back date it a month—that is, from the day on which he so gallantly relieved the garrison of Lucknow.

There is a rumor in London that Lord Palmerston is disposed to offer the post of Secretary of State for India to Sir James Graham, and that John Russell being unwilling to undertake the heavy duties which will be connected with the department.

The credit system at Oxford University has received another melancholy illustration. Mr. Edward Scrutton, an other-graduate, by dissipation and the assistance of money lenders had contracted debts to the astonishing amount of £36,000. He was discharged by the insolvent court.

There have been no additional failures in London of any importance, and it is now hoped that the list is nearly brought to a close. In the provinces, however, several further stoppages have taken place, and in a large number of instances the examinations instituted lead to very discreditable revelations.

FRANCE.

The only accounts received in England up to the 16th of the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of France are telegraphic. It appears that four of the persons arrested are Italians, connected with a club in London. The Boulevard were spontaneously illuminated, and a vast concourse of people cheered the Emperor and Empress most enthusiastically and touchingly as they passed on their way to the Tuilleries.

The severity of the cold and the condition of building operations which it has occasioned have caused a great number of workmen to visit the cheap kitchens established under the patronage of the Emperor in the forty-eight quarters of Paris. Each of these kitchens distributes daily on an average from 10,000 to 15,000 portions of soup, meat, or vegetables, and the number of persons who are fed is estimated at 100,000. The half portion may be had for 1 cent.

It appears from official returns that the losses by accidents at sea to the French commercial navy were three times more numerous during the year 1857 than during the three preceding years. The accidents during the last year amounted to 1,521. Of these 622 were totally lost, 902 French merchant vessels were forced to seek shelter in ports on their voyage.

Sir H. Bulwer was expected at Paris about the middle of January with the other commissioners on the principalities.

SPAIN.

The Queen delivered a speech before the Cortes, on the 10th ult., in which she alluded to the relations with foreign governments, and declared that she was determined to befriend the Republic of Mexico, forgetting the ancient ties which existed between the two countries, and their common interests, has hitherto refused to give satisfaction to the just demands of my government. My ally, the Emperor of Mexico, has been the victim of the intrigues of the French and the Queen, and the Queen, moved by noble sentiments, has offered me their mediation, which I have willingly accepted, wishing to give a new proof of the spirit of conciliation with which I am animated.

NAPLES.

Every succeeding despatch from Naples increases the estimate of the loss of life caused by the series of frightful earthquakes which have ravaged so large a portion of the Kingdom. An official report, not made public, states that about 30,000 people have been killed and 250,000 rendered homeless. Fever and starvation are now afflicting the districts which have been visited by this great calamity, and the inhabitants of the capital are horrified at the reports of the French and the Queen, and the Queen, moved by noble sentiments, has offered me their mediation, which I have willingly accepted, wishing to give a new proof of the spirit of conciliation with which I am animated.

STOCKHOLM.

Confidence was beginning to revive at Stockholm in consequence of a loan of 15,000,000 francs, which the bank is authorized to contract in France. A new constitution for Sweden is spoken of, which is to appear in the beginning of 1858, and would very much facilitate the commercial transactions of France.

PRUSSIA.

An anonymous essay has just been published at Berlin, under the title of *Quid faciamus non?*—What shall we do?—in reference to the best foreign alliance for the Prussian monarchy. Though it appears anonymously, the journals agree in attaching a certain political value to it. It proceeds upon the supposition that Europe is already divided into two camps, Great Britain and Austria forming the one, and Prussia and France the other, because such has been the grouping of the four powers on the question of the Danish principalities. This conjecture is considered rather bold in England.

RUSSIA.

The newspapers of St. Petersburg mention a project for erecting a telegraphic communication with America, through Siberia, with a short submarine cable across Behring's Straits.

TURKEY.

Turkey is throwing out a few sparks, indicating that life in her is not extinct. Hitherto all the industrial and commercial schemes devised for the benefit of that country have been the work of foreigners—English, French, and German; but there are now two native movements in progress. Mr. Comandano, one of the first bankers in Galata, has been empowered to establish a line of steamers on the Maritima, from Adrianople to Euxos. The river is at present little used, although it ought to be the high road for commerce. A railway is projected in process of negotiation; it is a railway from Butchuk to Yarna, and it is more remarkable as being a provincial movement.

INDIA.

It is said that Sir Colin Campbell, in twenty-one days, travelled nine hundred miles, forced an entrance into a city defended by six thousand fighting men, and withdrew nine hundred women and children in the face of an overwhelming force, relieved his detachment at Cawnpore, twice defeated an enemy three times his own strength, and finally stripped them of every vestige of armory.

The Indian newspapers are almost unanimous in the belief that the revolt is very far from being suppressed. The *Harkur* remarks that "the rebellious spirit of the country is up, and it will need a large expenditure of troops and time to put it down." The *Friend of India* exclaims that the insurrection seems interminable; "so is it put down in one district that it breaks out in another."

CHINA.

A special despatch received by the Bombay and Calcutta packet says: "The Admiral, with the chief part of the fleet, had advanced upon Canton river. No operations had yet been commenced. Lord Elgin has gone to Mexico, at which place the French plenipotentiary and the Russian minister are. All is quiet in the north of China."

INDIAN WAR IN TEXAS.

San Antonio papers state that Gov. Russell has made a demand upon Gen. Twiggs for aid in protecting the frontier, especially in Bexar and El Paso counties, against the depredations of the Indian savages. A portion of one of the three companies recently raised by act of the legislature are in the vicinity, but are inadequate to the work. Gen. T. has replied in substance: "That he is almost powerless to give relief; that he has no authority to call out fresh forces, and that those at his disposal are inadequate; nevertheless, he will do everything in his power to afford relief. He will dispatch expresses to the different posts with orders to send every man that can possibly be spared to the scene of these late depredations. A number of persons have been murdered, and large droves of horses stolen, but particulars have not come to hand. The Southern adds the following curious information: A scout has just returned, who had gone out some thirty days and followed the trail of a former marauding party of the line of New Mexico, and from information of a reliable character, they were satisfied that the Indians were in communication and allied with the Mormons. From circumstances, it is presumed that the horses thus taken from Texas, or many of them, are to aid his excellency Brigham Young in his row with the United States.

FINANCIAL OF LOUISIANA.—The message of the governor of Louisiana states that on the 1st of January 1858, there was a balance in the treasury of \$48,416. The estimates of receipts of the current year are \$1,100,000; the estimated expenditures are \$1,148,903; probable deficiency, \$48,487. The governor, in view of this deficiency, recommends increased economy.

MEXICO.—NEWS BY THE MAIL.

We are now in receipt of the newspaper accounts from Mexico, of which a brief statement reached us several days since by telegraph from New Orleans. These accounts bring intelligence from the city of Mexico to the morning of the 18th January. It is stated that the last revolutionary movement at the capital was as sudden and unexpected as it was violent. The attention of all was turned at the time to the formidable coalition organizing in the interior; Comonfort seemed almost the support of the garrisons and people of the district; and none for a moment dreamed of an even then two other revolutionary plans were fully matured and only waiting their opportunity. All at once, on the evening of Sunday the 9th, the city was thrown into commotion by the appearance of two distinct programmes, proclaiming resistance to the new order of things, and calling the people to arms. One of these was in the name of the extreme radical or "ultra-Puro" party of which the Vice President, Juarez, now out of prison, is chief; the other is that of the Santa Anna party, now headed, singularly enough, by Gen. Zuloaga, the very same man who inaugurated the recent coup d'état in the name of Comonfort.

The people responded according to their attachments and prejudices, or perhaps the circumstances of the moment. These ranged themselves on the side of the ultra-Puros; those under the ancient banner of Santa Anna; while the remainder stood faithful to Comonfort, or took no side at all. The Santa Annas were fortunate enough in the beginning to get possession of the citadel, the convent of San Domingo, and that of San Augustin; the radicals adopted a guerrilla sort of warfare, with a free range of the streets, which they barricaded as occasion might require; while the government party held the balance of the city. Business, of course, was suspended, most of the shops closed, and martial law upon once proclaimed.

At dawn on the 10th ultimo the brigade Zuloaga (the same body of troops that initiated the revolutionary movement of the 17th December by marching into the city and proclaiming the plan of Tacubaya) pronounced, disavowing Comonfort because he had not carried out the plan of Tacubaya according to their ideas. It was said that part of them walked to proclaim Zuloaga President, and others were in favor of Santa Anna. They were fortified in the citadel, in the convents San Augustin, Santo Domingo, and at other points in the city. On the 11th the Comonforts attempted to enter Santo Domingo and San Augustin, but was not permitted to do so. He caused Gen. Zuloaga to be arrested in the palace, on suspicion of being connected with the revolt of his brigade; but the general protested that he was innocent, and was released on parole of his word of honor for good conduct. Comonfort had gathered about 2,000 men and a large quantity of artillery and munitions of war.

There appeared, however, at first a sort of hesitation to come hand to hand. Firing was kept up all over the city, from the streets and the house-tops, but no combined movement was made. The Santa Annas contained themselves by fortifying their position, and Comonfort hesitated; in the mean time the radicals seemed to have the city all to themselves, and continued to fan the flames of popular fury by intemperate appeals.

In this way things stood until about noon the 15th instant, when the government troops moved forward to the vicinity of the convent of San Augustin. Fire was at once opened upon them, and returned with a will. This was serious work, and the alarm now became great throughout the city and the fighting general. Two cannon-shots were fired from the Profesa up through the Calle del Espiritu Santo and ended in the hands of the Santa Annas. From the tower of the Profesa, also, a few shots were directed upon San Augustin, and musketry was to be heard in every direction, from the citadel, the custom-house, Santo Domingo, and, in fact, pretty much all over the city. Balls were hissing through the air in every direction. The Santa Annas were not to be deterred, and took up the fight in the vicinity of San Augustin, and in the afternoon government troops and twenty-nine pronunciados. The former were successful in taking the Hotel San Augustin and other points contiguous, and important to dialogue the pronunciados in the convent.

The fighting was not renewed the next day, Saturday the 16th, till about 1 p. m. It commenced in the region of Santo Domingo and the custom-house. From here the action extended to San Lorenzo and the Santa Clara, and soon musketry and small field-pieces were blazing away from the towers of the Profesa and San Augustin. The fire of the pronunciados in the custom-house and Santo Domingo was returned by the government troops from the cathedral, the palace, and other points in range. The fire of San Lorenzo was returned by Santa Clara, and the Profesa turned her fires upon San Augustin and other points held by the pronunciados. Other points took up the fire, and from half-past two to five balls were flying in every direction over the house-tops. The number of deaths by the action of Saturday is not reported.

About 10 o'clock in the evening firing commenced once again, and some points were again gained by the pronunciados, upon the position at the convent of San Francisco.

During the night barricades were erected in front of the building, and heavy cannon commanded the Profesa on Sunday morning, the 17th. This morning the Santa Annas took up the fire, and from half-past two to five balls were flying in every direction over the house-tops. The number of deaths by the action of Saturday is not reported.

The flags of different nations were waving from the residences of their representatives during the firing of Friday and Saturday.

The most vindictive fury characterized this partisan warfare. A number of the Comonfort faction got possession of a man whose warehouse had just sucked, and hung him because he had been a captain in the National Guards and distinguished for his liberal ideas. In retaliation the liberals seized and hung a captain of the government troops named Martinez.

Some time during Sunday, the 17th, an armistice was agreed upon, which was to extend to 7 o'clock, p. m., of the 18th. A correspondent from the City of Mexico writes as follows:

"One of the conditions of the armistice is that no new works should be made by either party during the armistice. This, of course, is no more than a stroke of Mexican diplomacy, for it is well known to me that at the hour I write (11 o'clock, a. m.) both parties are at work building barricades, endeavoring to bribe the soldiers of the opposite party, &c.

The opposite parties had a conference yesterday through their leaders. The Comonfort (now Puro) party proposed to the pronunciados that their lives should be spared if they would lay down their arms and the leaders agree to go into exile. On the other hand, by way of bringing things to a settlement, the Santa Annas proposed to the Puros, that they would surrender the citadel, and hanging them, the Puros if they would surrender their forces to them, and the Puro leaders agree to go in search of knowledge in other countries.

"You will, therefore, perceive the day has not come yet. There is to be another conference to-day, but I have no idea whether definite will be arrived at, and, therefore, twenty-four hours hence we may expect to hear the air hissing with passing balls."

The "Extraordinary" of the 16th January indulges in the following reflections upon the events then transpiring and the spavens of the Mexican population:

"The commerce of the city is closed up, and its managers discontented—this is only natural—but the most melancholy sight to our minds is the deplorable apathy that pervades the great bulk of the native Mexican inhabitants of this capital. During the heat of the fighting yesterday, the saloons, cafes, the protected balconies, and the shady sides of the streets, were crowded with well-dressed and gentlemanly-looking men, who whiffed their cigarettes and dealt in such topics of conversation as were most interesting. But few manifested any great interest in the events of the day, and the Spanish people, except what might be prompted by curiosity, appeared to have no interest in what was transpiring was really very small.

"The merits of the strife we cannot presume to discuss. It would have been quite enough to have inspired enthusiasm, we should have thought, but I am sorry to know that their homes were constantly under a dangerous fire, and that their lives could not be over secure whilst a war was raging from the house-tops, and that these, with the destruction of all business, would have brought to action the youthful chivalry of so fine a capital as this. The general interest in the events of the day, and the feeling of annoyance from these results. Nothing more. To any reflecting spectator we consider there can be but one conclusion with regard to the ultimate result of the overpowering inertia that has hold of everything in Mexico."

STATES RESUMING THEIR SOVEREIGNTY.

The governor of Vera Cruz, by authority of the State legislature, has issued a decree, declaring that the State of Vera Cruz resumes her sovereignty, without prejudice, however, to her relations with her sister States, when the legal federal authority shall be established. The decree declares that, being menaced by a foreign invasion, it is

the duty of every citizen to take up arms in defence of the national independence and honor, and requires every Mexican male citizen of the State between the ages of 17 and 40 to enroll himself for the public service. Another decree of the government declares formally that "the State of Vera Cruz leagues herself with those of Oaxaca and Puebla for the re-establishment of the legal authority."

The governor of Tamaulipas publishes two decrees of the legislature of that State. It is declared in the first that Tamaulipas does not consent the plan of Tacubaya. The second decree contains four articles. By the first the central government is disavowed and the State of Tamaulipas resumes her sovereignty. By the second the governor is authorized to organize an army, and have at his disposal for the service of the State the National Guard. The third article requires the governor to render an account to the legislature of the use he makes of his new powers, and the fourth provides that the decree shall remain in force until the restoration of the proper federal authority.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE STEAM MINISTERS.—The steam frigate Minnesota, Captain S. F. Dupont, which left Hampton Roads on the 1st of July, 1857, reached Hong-Kong, China, on the 5th of November, the running time being 105 days. From Table Bay the trip to Hong-Kong was made in 38 days. As it has been previously stated, the passage to the Cape of Good Hope was long and tedious, owing to the prevalence of very light winds, which were generally adverse. For a few days the winds were strong and favorable, when the ship made sixteen knots under sail alone.

On the passage from the Cape to the Straits of Sunda strong west winds prevailed along the parallel of 40 degrees, and here the ship came up to her high rates of sailing, being logged sixteen knots—going seventeen, but not so entered. She reaches thirteen and fourteen knots with considerable ease, and went thirteen oceans, a point and a half free. In the Southern Indian ocean a violent gale was met with, the sea running very high, but the ship complained no more than she did in the one experienced in the South Atlantic.

From Table Bay to Java Head the run of 5,580 miles was made in twenty-five and a half days, steaming 102 hours. After leaving New Bay, the engines, which had been cautiously worked up to this time, were put to the test against the monsoon, to which was superadded a typhoon of great violence on the 31st October, during which the speed of the ship did not fall below four knots. The engines carried the ship to the port of her destination in twelve days and seven hours—a distance of 2,085 miles. The consumption of coal for the whole trip from Hampton Roads was 1,061 tons, or 814 tons less than had been provided for the passage. The ship carries nineteen days' fuel at thirty-one tons per day, which in her average consumption. In smooth water she will make, under steam alone, nine knots, her general rate being eight knots, the propeller making forty-two revolutions.

SURVEY UPON GOVERNMENT COAL AT HONG-KONG.—An official survey had been held upon the supplies of coal at the naval store in Hong-Kong, which was reported to be "of the most inferior quality." The board of engineers directed to make the survey report that the coal in question is American anthracite, sent out by the Navy Department in the years 1854 and 1855 for the use of Commodore Perry's squadron. It was delivered from various vessels, piled in heaps, and left exposed to the weather. The quantity on hand being about 3,500 tons. Some five hundred tons had been used on the San Jacinto, and the engineers report that no difficulty was experienced in maintaining steam on that ship. It is not of the first quality, but is a fair merchantable coal of ordinary quality, and by far the best to be obtained at Hong-Kong. The amount of ashes is estimated at from 20 to 25 per cent., in the first quality of anthracite, this ranges from 10 to 15. The latter is difficult to be obtained anywhere.

The United States steam frigate Wabash, Commodore H. Paulding, arrived at Key West, Florida, on the morning of the 17th, from Aspinwall and Havana, having a portion of Walker's filibusters on board. She left the latter port on account of the prevalence of yellow fever and small pox among the vessels in the harbor. She was moored at Key West alongside the naval wharf, where there is 274 feet of water at high tide. About 200 tons of coal had been placed on board of her, and she had filled up with water.

A correspondent from Key West says: "The United States coast survey steamer Walker, Lieut. Com. Sands, from Philadelphia, bound to Pensacola, touched at this port on the 12th instant, and obtained a supply of coals, water, and provisions, and sailed the 16th. She is to be employed during the winter in making a hydrographical survey of a portion of the Gulf coast, near the mouth of the Mississippi, not heretofore surveyed."

The United States coast survey steamer Corwin, Lieut. W. G. Temple commanding, arrived the 14th from New York, via Charleston. The steamer is to be engaged during the winter in hydrographical service. Lieut. Temple will continue the survey of the Gulf coast, and will make a hydrographical survey of a portion of the Gulf coast, near the mouth of the Mississippi, not heretofore surveyed."

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM UTAH.—The Weekly Plateau, published at Weston, Missouri, announces the arrival there on the 21st of January of Mr. Davidson, from Utah, accompanied by Mr. Irvin, of Kincaid & Livingston's concern, and a few teamsters. He brings intelligence from Camp Scott of the 14th of December, which is four days later than any previously received. The following is the news imparted by him to the editor of the *Argus*:

"On 14th December, left Col. Johnson at Camp Scott, four miles from Bridger: Col. Cooke off with the mules 42 miles from Bridger, on Henry's Fork; all hands engaged making comfortable for the winter; health of the command good; twelve canoes of flour and as much 'poor beef' as the men want are the rations; no news from Capt. Marcy, who had started from Taos; no snow this side of Laramie; plenty of good grass, and buffalo very fat; Bee, of 10th Infantry, has been placed in command of the three-hundred company, and was engaged in drilling them; volunteers enlisted between 16th and 20th November for six months; Marmora continuing to fortify between army and Salt Lake; met going out army mail near 'Devil's Gate,' a second near 'Ash Hollow,' and a third at Kearney; met train taking supply of salt from Laramie on the last crossing of Sweet Water."

"All the teamsters who left this place with Messrs. Perry & Co., consisting of Dennis, Bowley, Myca, Ware, and others, left their employers; notwithstanding the offer to raise their wages, they preferred to enlist in the army, supposing they would have an easier time of it."

FROM HAYASA.—The Charleston Courier thus sums up the last news from Hayasa:

"A new Bolsa or Exchange was inaugurated by Gen. Couch on the 10th January. Some two or three of the famous joint-stock companies have dissolved. No less than three opera companies are in full bloom on the island. It is reported that a schooner recently entered the harbor of Matanzas and openly discharged a cargo of five hundred African slaves. There is nothing very definite or positive relative to the movements of the Spanish army. The fleet, nor do we receive any confirmation of the report that yellow fever was prevailing on the island. The receipts of sugar have been small. Some sales of the old crop have taken place at previous quotations. The stock on hand was estimated at 35,000 boxes at Havana, of which 20,000 were the last crop of the new crop, and about 15,000 boxes, and 3,500 hogsheads of Matanzas—all of the new crop. The money market was still tight, but somewhat easier."

THE SHERIDAN GUANO CLAIM.—A letter from Caracas, of December 8, states that the claim of Philo S. Sheridan and others, of this city, in regard to the proceedings of the Venezuelan government in the purchase of guano, is still unsettled. A minister has, however, been despatched to treat with the government at Washington in regard to the matter.—*Boston Traveller*.

A SALTPETER SPECULATION.—There has been stored in the United States warehouses at this port for a year or two past a large lot of saltpetre, for which the owner some time since refused an offer of about sixteen cents per pound, holding out for an additional cent. At the present time the market-value is not much over six cents per pound, the original cost being above 10 or 11 cents.

(Boston Courier, 27th.)

ALABAMA.

A call, numerously signed, has been issued at Montgomery, Alabama, for a meeting, which was to have been held on the 27th ultimo, to give to Mr. Buchanan "and his administration, and those noble democrats of the North who are standing by us on the great Kansas issue, our moral and material aid and comfort in their struggle against the free-soilers and abolitionists in the North."

P. S.—Since the foregoing was prepared, we have received from the Hon. Geo. S. Houston, of Alabama, the following well-considered and emphatic resolutions, adopted unanimously at the meeting mentioned above, which is represented to have been a very large one. These resolutions doubtless reflect the sentiment of the democracy of Alabama:

1. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of the democratic party of Alabama, the conclusion, which the President of the United States has arrived at, as expressed in his recent message, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State of this Union under the Lecompton constitution, is just and right.

2. *Resolved*, That Congress has no right to look further into the constitution submitted by the State of Kansas, in its application to be admitted into this Union, than to see that the said constitution is republican in its form.

3. *Resolved*, That it is essential to the peace, harmony, and perpetuity of this Union that Congress should speedily admit Kansas as a State under the Lecompton constitution without further conditions.

4. *Resolved*, That the administration of the federal government should receive the hearty, zealous, and unanimous support of the South in its laudable efforts to carry out in good faith the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and that this meeting, on its part, tender it such support.

A ROYAL LADY.—Our lady readers will be interested in the following description of the English Princess Royal, Victoria's eldest daughter, from the pen of a correspondent of an Aberdeen journal:

"With the remembrance, as if it had been yesterday, of the boom of the guns which announced her birth, I was scarcely prepared to find her a full-grown woman, taller by a couple of inches than her mother, and carrying her hair with the ease and grace of womanhood. It is no stretch of loyalty or courtesy to call the Princess Royal pretty. She is perfectly lovely. The regularity of her features is perfect. Her eyes are large and full of intelligence, imparting to her face that sort of merry aspect which indicates good humor."

The noble and delicate features are delicately formed, the latter giving an effect of great sweetness. The Princess is more like her father than her mother. She is like the Queen in nothing but her nose. In all other respects she is a female image of her father. I should add, as interesting to your lady-readers, that she wears her hair slightly off her forehead; not pushed back in the Eugene fashion, but brushed latitudinarily from the temples, and raised at the sides above the ear in band—really the ladies must excuse me if I am talking nonsense, for I have not given to costume to fashion which would enable me to speak of clothes. Well, at any rate, the Princess is fair enough to be the heroine of a fairy tale, and the Prince Frederick should consider himself a lucky fellow, for he is to wed this pretty girl on Tuesday, January 28."

PRACTICAL USE OF VOLCANIC MATTER.—The waters of the bay of Volcano, in the island of Santarini, twenty-six leagues north of Candia, have the singular property of cleansing the keels of ships. These waters have a fetid smell; and in calm weather jets of a reddish kind of water are seen issuing from the bottom, as if caused by volcanic action. Hence it may be presumed that a strong current of sulphureted hydrogen gas is generated, which combines with the oxide of copper of the sheathing, transforming it into a sulphuret; and as it is the oxide which cements the shells and weeds together, its transformation destroys their cohesion.

OFFICIAL.

James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Carlos Garretia, a Venezuelan subject, has been appointed consul of the republic of Venezuela at Philadelphia, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1858, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-second.

JAMES BUCHANAN.
By the President:
Lawson Cass, Secretary of State.

James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Antonio Garmen has been appointed consul of the republic of Venezuela at New York, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1858, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-second.

JAMES BUCHANAN.
By the President:
Lawson Cass, Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 30, 1858.

Information has been received at this department from G. W. Morgan, ex-U.S. Consul at Marseilles, of the death of a man bearing the name of J. B. Camer, belonging to the ship "White Squall." His effects, including a chronometer, have been deposited in the consulate.

Jan 31—30th

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

Crowded nightly: Re-engagement of the Fairy Star, MISS AGNES ROBERTSON, And her last performance in six characters to-night—LADY ROSE, MARIA, SALLY RACON, HANS, EFFIE, CORNEY, Songs and National Dances.

MR. DIOS BOURCAULT, Will appear in his portrait of Lord Phipps, the English Esquire.

To-night, Tuesday, February 2, 1858, The original, authentic, and complete, and the most difficult to illustrate the great mystery of England, called LOVE AND MONKEY.

Lady Ripley (a portrait) Mr. Bourcault, and his wife, Mrs. A. Robertson.

After which, for the third time, Mr. Bourcault's farce of THE YOUNG ATTORNEY.

The extreme delight with which the audience receives this brilliant series of portraits, written for, and delineated with marvellous finish by Miss Agnes Robertson, induces the management to repeat the piece.

Doors open at 7; performance commences at 7½. (Int-Stars.)

MECHANICS, WORKING-MEN, and all others in favor of the new code of laws, are invited to attend a meeting at Temperance Hall on Wednesday night, at 8½ o'clock. Enthusiastic speakers are invited to address the meeting.

Jan 31—4th

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between Lewis Johnson and Edward Starnes, under the style of the Washington City Savings Bank, having expired, the general banking business will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, under the firm of LEWIS JOHNSON & CO.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 1, 1858. LEWIS JOHNSON, DAVID WALSH, L. J. DAVIS.

PRIZE MEDAL STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.—The steam-engine used at the late Fair of the Metropolitan Mechanical Institute, if being now in running order, put up in a large directory building, and can be bought at a very low price, or on a book-basis, or any one having a business requiring steam power.

For further information inquire of WM. M. ELLIS & BROS., Eagle Iron Works, Ohio avenue, between 13th and 14th streets. Jan 31—5th

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps. The proprietor particularly recommends the above schnapps to persons travelling, or about to settle, in the South or West, on account of its medicinal properties in correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced by a change of water, a visitation to which all travellers South and West are particularly liable. Strangers should be careful in purchasing the schnapps, as the whole country is flooded with counterfeit and imitation. The genuine has the proprietor's name on the bottle, cork, and label. For sale by all the druggists and grocers.

UDOLPH WOLFE, Sole Importer and Manufacturer, 18, 20, and 22 Beaver street, New York.

WILLARD'S HOTEL.—J. C. & H. A. Willard, Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C. Jan 30—6th

LOCAL NEWS.

CITY COUNCIL.—In the Board of Aldermen last evening bills were passed for the relief of Cameron & Money for work done on a culvert on Second street; to supply a deficiency for building the walls of a bridge across the Tiber creek; and to supply a deficiency for grading Ohio avenue.

A bill for establishing the grade and for grading and paving the alley running through square 513, from Fourth to Fifth street west, was reported by Mr. Moore, from the committee on improvements, and passed.

Mr. Miller, from the committee on improvements, introduced a resolution that the surveyor of the city be, and is hereby, instructed to examine and survey Massachusetts avenue, between Thirtieth and Fifteenth streets west, and present to this board a plat of the proper grade of said avenue, and the cost of grading and graveling the same; which was passed.

Common Council.—The resignation of Robert Knight, as a member of the council from the Seventh Ward, was presented and accepted.

An act for the correction of the tax books, and providing that the respective parcels of ground assessed shall be clearly and distinctly described, was passed.

A joint resolution was passed directing an application to Congress for the passage of a bill for the benefit of public schools.

Mr. Tilton presented the petition of John W. Early and others, that an alley be opened in square 79; which was referred to the